

REMARKS

Reconsideration of all grounds of rejection and allowance of all the pending claims are respectfully requested in light of the above amendments and the following remarks. Claims 1-20, as shown above, remain pending herein. Claims 1, 11, 15 and 18 have been amended to clarify that the field of view of the mirror substantially corresponds to the field of view of the camera. Support for the amendment is clearly provided throughout the specification, for example, Abstract at line 5-6 and shown in Fig. 1.

(1) Claims 1-2, 4, 6-7, 9-11, 13-15 and 18-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kamaya et al. (U.S. 5,537,175, hereafter "Kamaya") in view of Baumgarten (U.S. 5,940,229). Applicants respectfully traverse this ground of rejection.

Applicants have amended base claims 1, 11, 15 and 18 to recite that the field of view of the mirror substantially corresponds to a field of view of the camera, support for which was mentioned in the first paragraph of the remarks.

An advantage of the presently claimed invention is not only that a mirror is operably coupled to the camera so that a person can see themselves and how it will look before taking the picture, but also that the person can see his or her reflection in the mirror as it actually will appear from the view of the camera.

In contrast, the combination of Kayama and Baumgarten fails to disclose that a field of view of the mirror substantially corresponds to a field of view of the camera. In fact, the mirror 24 in Baumgarten is a convex wide-angle lens designed to show almost

the entire room in the reflection. The camera, on the other hand, is not photographing the entirety of the room, and thus the field of view of the mirror is not the same as the field of view of the camera and thus does not substantially correspond to the field of view of the mirror.

In addition, Applicants note that the instant claims not only recite that the field of view of the mirror substantially corresponds to the field of view of the camera, but also recite that the mirror image is representative of the camera image so as to facilitate framing an object image in the camera image.

In contrast, the mirror image disclosed by Baumgarten is clearly not representative of the camera image so as to facilitate framing an object in the camera image. The mirror clearly distorts the image in a way the camera does not.

For at least the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that none of the instant claims would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention over the combination of Kamaya and Baumgarten.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of this ground of rejection are respectfully requested.

(2) Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kamaya in view of Baumgarten and further in view of Braun (U.S. 5,532,737).

Applicants traverse this ground of rejection as claim 3 is patentable at least for its dependence from claim 1, which for the aforementioned discussion, is believed to be patentable. The addition of Braun to the combination of Kamaya and Baumgarten still

fails at least to disclose, suggest or motivate the artisan to provide all of the elements recited by the Applicant's claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this ground of rejection are respectfully requested.

(3) Claims 5 and 12 stand rejected stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kamaya in view of Baumgarten and further in view of Kakii (U.S. 6,137,526).

Applicants respectfully traverse this ground of rejection at least for the aforementioned reasons presented above concerning why all of the amended base claims are believed to be patentable in view of the combination of references. The addition of Kakii to the combination of Kamaya and Baumgarten still fails to disclose, suggest, or motivate the artisan such that any of the instant claims would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention.

Furthermore, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has held with regard to rejections under 35 U.S.C. that:

Under section 103, teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so. Although couched in terms of combining teachings found in the prior art, the same inquiry must be carried out in the context of a purported obvious "modification" of the prior art. The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification.

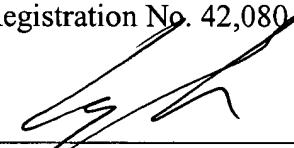
In re Fritch, 973, F.2d 1260, 1266, 23 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Similar to *Fritch*, the combinations of references fails to disclose or suggest all the claimed elements of the mirror of the instantly claimed invention, nor is there any

suggestion or desirability to modify the mirror from the combination of applied references to have the structure of the presently claimed invention. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this ground of rejection are respectfully submitted.

For all the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all the present claims are patentable in view of the cited references. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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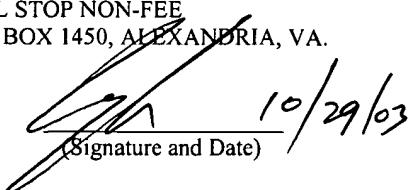
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